

# INITIAL DETENTION/SUBSEQUENT RELEASE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FY 2015 REPORT OF FINDINGS



Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia  
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Clifford T. Keenan, Director  
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FY 2015 REPORT OF FINDINGS**

Published by  
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Clifford T. Keenan, Director

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## FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) is an independent federal entity within the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. PSA has served the Nation's Capital for almost 50 years operating in both the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

The D.C. criminal justice system and PSA are in the forefront of achieving the national standards for pretrial services programs set forth by the American Bar Association and the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA). Foremost among these standards is that the judicial officer imposes the least restrictive conditions of release that reasonably assure the defendant's appearance in court and protection of community safety.

On average in the District of Columbia, approximately 90% of all persons arrested and charged with a crime are released to the community, either on personal recognizance or with supervised release conditions, at some point during the pendency of their criminal case. The rest remain detained under one of several preventive detention statutes that afford the defendant full due process rights (our data does show a variety of other holds that may be imposed for a small number of defendants under specific circumstances).

This report examines the rate at which defendants are being detained at their initial appearance, as well as the rate at which some of these defendants are being released prior to the case being disposed. More than half of the defendants initially detained were subsequently released prior to case disposition; in addition, approximately 64% of those defendants were released within seven days of that initial detention.

As recently noted in a comprehensive report about our nation's jail population prepared by the Vera Institute of Justice:

Although most defendants admitted to jail over the course of a year are released within hours or days, rather than weeks or months, **even a short stay in jail is more than an inconvenience** . . . . Just a few days in jail can increase the likelihood of a sentence of incarceration and the harshness of that sentence, reduce economic viability, promote future criminal behavior, and worsen the health of those who enter—making jail a gateway to deeper and more lasting involvement in the criminal justice system at considerable costs to the people involved and to society at large. These costs are also borne by their families and communities, depressing economies, contributing to increased crime, and breaking familial and social bonds. For the disproportionately high number of those who enter jails from minority communities, or who suffer from mental illness, addiction, and homelessness, time spent in jail exacerbates

already difficult conditions and puts many on a cycle of incarceration from which it is extremely difficult to break free. (Emphasis added.)<sup>1</sup>

The statistics reported herein should compel stakeholders in the D.C. criminal justice system to examine what changes could be made in the application of the D.C. preventive detention statutes.

PSA remains committed to fulfilling its mission of promoting pretrial justice and enhancing community safety. We will work with our criminal justice partners to ensure that even a brief period of incarceration is being used in only the most appropriate of circumstances.

Clifford T. Keenan

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<sup>1</sup> *Incarceration's Front Door: The Misuse of Jails in America*. Ram Subramanian, Ruth Delaney, Stephen Roberts, Nancy Fishman, Peggy McGarry. Vera Institute. 2015.

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## SUMMARY OF FY 2015 FINDINGS

This report presents findings from a study done by the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), which examines the rates of cases resulting in detention after defendants' initial appearance in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DCSC or Superior Court), and the rates at which these cases result in subsequent release prior to disposition. This is an annual analysis that is conducted, with the first results having been published for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. The study was completed by PSA's Office of Strategic Development (OSD).

OSD compared initial and subsequent release data from FY 2015 to similar data from FYs 2007-2014 to identify trends in rates of release and detention. It should be noted the analysis examines results by case, rather than by defendant - some defendants had multiple cases filed on the same day or within the same fiscal year.

There were 16,663 cases initially brought before the court during FY 2015, of which 17.4% (2,893) resulted in initial detention.

- ✓ Over 80% of detentions at initial appearance were based on statutory provisions that allow pretrial detention when the defendant is charged with a dangerous/violent offense,<sup>2</sup> has an existing pending case,<sup>3</sup> or is currently on probation/parole supervision.<sup>4</sup> There were 131 cases in which a defendant was initially held for Murder I, Murder II or Assault with Intent to Kill (AWIK) while armed<sup>5</sup> in FY 2015, accounting for 4.5% of the detained population.
- ✓ In FY 2015, just under 56% (1,613) of initial detention cases resulted in subsequent release, and almost all of those (95.5%) resulted in conditional pretrial supervision.
- ✓ In cases where defendants were subsequently released after initial detention, approximately 64% were released within seven days.
- ✓ Subsequent release rates were highest (76.8%) in cases for which defendants were initially detained because they were on probation/parole supervision at the time of the new arrest. Release rates were lowest for cases in which defendants were held under D.C. Code § 23-1325 (8.4%).

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<sup>2</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322 (b)(1)(A)

<sup>3</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322(a)(1)(A)

<sup>4</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322(a)(1)(C)

<sup>5</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1325

- ✓ Approximately 82.5% of subsequent releases were placed into a supervision program, 13% into a treatment program, and 4.5% were released on personal recognizance in FY 2015.
  
- ✓ Just under 6% (73) of the cases in which defendants were never released before disposition (1,280) were disposed (i.e., dismissed, sentenced) within seven days of the initial detention.

## INTRODUCTION

OSD reviewed the patterns of release for defendants held in cases after initial appearance in DCSC using data from FYs 2007-2015. The data set included 35,493 cases identified in PSA's information management system, the Pretrial Real-time Information System Manager (PRISM), as having a statutory or other hold ordered at initial appearance.

For Superior Court cases, this review:

- ✓ Identified the most common statutory holds following initial court appearance;
- ✓ Determined the number of cases in which defendants were initially detained and subsequently released;
- ✓ Evaluated the percentage of cases in which initially detained defendants were released within seven days of their initial detention;
- ✓ Examined subsequent release types as well as the PSA programs to which defendants were released; and
- ✓ Identified the number of cases in which defendants were not released before disposition, but the case was subsequently disposed of within seven days of initial detention.

This report outlines these findings for FY 2015 and compares cases to data from FY 2014 and cumulative totals from FY 2007-2013.<sup>6</sup>

It should be noted that the court can order a defendant to be held under more than one statutory provision. However, PRISM and the court's data management systems can record only one release/detention record per case. As a result, these data may underreport the frequency of each detention type.

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<sup>6</sup> The DCSC FY 2007 review included only a portion of defendants who were initially detained, whereas the review for FY 2008-15 included all defendants in DCSC initially detained under a statutory or other hold.



## PREVENTIVE DETENTION OVERVIEW

On average in the District of Columbia, about 90% of persons arrested and charged with a crime are released to the community, either on personal recognizance or with supervised release conditions, while their cases are pending disposition. The rest are detained at their initial appearance pending a preventive detention hearing, or held under some other provisions that may be applicable.<sup>7</sup>

The city operates under relevant provisions of the District of Columbia Code, which contain presumptions of pretrial release on personal recognizance (PR) or the least restrictive conditions appropriate consistent with community safety and return to court. The law also provides for rebuttable presumptions of pretrial detention for certain defendants – these are listed in D.C. Code § 23-1322 (c)(1)-(6).

PSA adheres to provisions of the D.C. Code and U.S. Code to interview and conduct risk assessments on persons charged with offenses and who are scheduled to appear before a judicial officer. From this interview, a criminal history review, drug test, and other relevant information, PSA prepares a report to the court that identifies each defendant’s eligibility, if any, for preventive detention and which conditions, if any, under which the defendant could be released that would reasonably assure community safety and the defendant’s return to court. During the defendant’s initial appearance, the judicial officer uses information provided by PSA to make a decision regarding release or detention. Defendants that are detained after this first appearance are referred to as “initially detained” for purposes of this report.

For cases heard in DCSC, the D.C. Code requires judges, upon application by the defendant, to review release conditions set for defendants who remain incarcerated 24 hours after initial appearance if the detention is due to an inability to meet the conditions of release.<sup>8</sup> For persons held under the statute’s preventive detention provisions, the Code requires a hearing within three calendar days or five business days (depending upon which statute is being utilized) of initial appearance to determine whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the defendant’s future court appearance and public safety.

Defendants released after this type of hearing are considered to have been “subsequently released” for purposes of this report.

Based on the information analyzed for this report, during FY 2015 1,038 initially detained Superior Court defendants were subsequently released within seven days. According to officials from the D.C. Jail, the average daily cost to house a defendant under pretrial

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<sup>7</sup> “Other provisions” include Gerstein perfections, various detainers, etc. While financial bonds are rarely used in DCSC, they are used in fugitive matters and in cases in which a person will be detained on another case (and seeks “jail credit” for the time they are held).

<sup>8</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1321 (c)(4)

detention is about \$205 per day. Based on these figures, the cost to detain these defendants (some of whom had been held as few as one or as many as seven days) was about \$953,743.

## **CASE REVIEW**

In FY 2015, there were 2,893 cases in which defendants were detained at initial court appearance, which is a decrease from the previous year, during which 3,035 cases resulted in initial detention. Of these initial detentions in FY 2015, 1,613 (55.8%) cases resulted in a subsequent release of the defendant on personal recognizance or conditional supervision. This was the second consecutive year the subsequent release rate dropped following a high of 58.3% observed in FY 2013.

When the data initially were reviewed following FY 2007, the release rate was 45.7%. In FY 2008, that rate rose to 49.3%, 49.6% in FY 2009, 51.9% in FY 2010 55.5% in FY 2011 and 56.0% in FY 2012, 58.3 in FY 2013 before decreasing for the first time to 56.5% in FY 2014. Subsequent releases tended to occur within seven days after initial detention. In addition to a larger percentage of cases resulting in a subsequent release prior to disposition since the first few years of this analysis, the overall trend also shows fewer cases in which defendants were initially detained.

## **Statutory Basis for Detention**

In FY 2015, defendants were detained using one of three statutory holds in 2,355 (81.4%) of 2,893 cases. These holds were for persons charged with a dangerous or violent offense, persons currently on probation or parole, and persons with a pending criminal charge. From FY 2007-2014, these holds were used in 82.8% of all detention cases (32,600). However, it should be noted that FY 2015 is the first time a distinction was made in the different statutory D.C. Code § 23-1322 (b)(1) holds available to the court. In previous analyses, each of those “(b)(1)” holds was classified as dangerous/violent offenses under D.C. Code § 23-1322 (b)(1)(A). In addition to dangerous and violent offenses, Section (b)(1) also includes: (B) specified theft and white-collar crimes; (C) risk of obstruction of justice; and (D) risk of flight. Further research into the FY 2015 data showed that 123 of those holds were due to a defendant’s risk of flight under D.C. Code § 23-1322 (b)(1)(D). This can help explain the slightly lower rates for the top three statutory holds used in FY 2015 compared to previous years.

The statutory hold for murder charges was used in 4.5% of cases in FY 2015, which is slightly higher than the observed rate during FY 2007-2014 (3.0%).

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of cases for which defendants were held under each statutory provision in FY 2015 as compared to the previous year, in addition to the cumulative totals for FY 2007-2013.

## Subsequent Releases

In FY 2015, almost all defendants released after initial detention (1,541 of 1,613, or 95.5%) were placed on supervision with release conditions. Seventy-two (4.5%) were placed on personal recognizance (PR) with no conditions. The defendants most often released were those initially held due to being on probation or parole at the time of the new arrest (76.8%). Defendants held pursuant to D.C. Code § 23-1325 (charged with Murder I, Murder II, or AWIK while armed) were the least likely to be released (8.4%).

Table 2 shows the data from FY 2015 compared to FY 2014 in addition to the subsequent release information from FY 2007-2013. The data for all nine years reveal that almost all cases resulting in subsequent release (18,284 of 18,862, or 96.9%) were placed on conditional supervision and 578 releases (3.1%) were placed on PR without conditions. When looking at the data for FY 2015 and the cumulative numbers from FY 2007-2014, they are similar in that defendants initially held due to probation/parole status at the time of arrest were most likely to be released.

In FY 2015 a lower percentage of cases (8.4%) held pursuant to D.C. Code § 23-1325 was released compared FY 2014 (11.1%). However, the FY 2015 rate is very similar to that observed in FYs 2007-2013, when 8.2% of those cases resulted in subsequent release. It should be noted that defendants held in cases with a charge involving a dangerous or violent offense, the most common hold type, were released in 47.4% of all cases during the nine-year period under review. However, when looking solely at the FY 2015 release rate for that hold, the release rate was higher, at 54.9%.

## Time to Subsequent Release

One point of interest for PSA is the timeframe from initial detention to subsequent release. This is an important element given the statutory intent to minimize pretrial detention for arrested persons. From FY 2007-2012, PSA examined the percentage of initially detained defendants that were subsequently released within 14 days.

Data from FY 2007 show that 72% of initially detained defendants were subsequently released within 14 days. While these data were not available for FY 2008, in FY 2009, the percentage rose to over 86%, and then to over 90% in both FY 2010 and FY 2011. The percentage declined slightly to 86.6% for FY 2012, though still a 14% increase from FY 2007.

In FY 2015, the median release time for cases with defendants initially detained and subsequently released was seven days, which has remained consistent since FY 2010. Beginning in FY 2012, OSD decided to look more closely at the time to release to better gauge the percentage of defendants released at their detention hearing, which is typically scheduled within seven calendar days of detention, rather than 14 days which was examined from FY 2007-2012. While releases within 14 days were included in previous editions of this report, releases within seven days were highlighted in FY 2012 and is the measure used since

that year. Table 3 provides a comparison of the number of cases resulting in release within seven days during FY 2012-2015 and shows that 70.4% of all detained defendants who were eventually released were released within seven days of their initial detention. However, the observed rate from FY 2015 indicates the rate of release within seven days (64.4%) was lower than the cumulative totals calculated since FY 2012.

### **Subsequent Release by Release Type and PSA Release Program**

Beginning with FY 2009, OSD examined the types of release and PSA programs to which defendants were released following their initial detention. Table 5 shows that in FY 2015, 82.5% of cases resulting in release after initial detention were assigned to a PSA supervision program. Thirteen percent (13%) of cases were assigned to a PSA treatment program and the remaining 4.5 % were released to PR without supervision.

When compared to FY 2014, data show a slight decrease in the percentage of released cases assigned to supervision and PR without supervision with a slight increase in releases to treatment. There were a lower percentage of defendants released to a supervision program during FY 2015 compared to FY 2009-14, with most of those differences attributed to a higher percentage of cases being released on PR without conditions. That is a trend observed in all cases, not just those in which the defendant was initially detained. However, those cases released to PR without supervision still represent a very small percentage of defendants on pretrial release.

A closer look at the most common releases to a specific PSA program in FY 2015 shows that 46% of initially detained defendants with cases released to the PSA Supervision Program were assigned to the High Intensity Supervision (HISP) (617 of 1,331). Most of the defendants released to a PSA treatment program were placed in the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU) (196 of 210, or 93.3%).

Table 6 shows a comparison of the PSA release program data for FY 2009-2013 as well as a comparison between FY 2014 and FY 2015. The percentage of cases released under each PSA release type has been consistent from year to year; however, FY 2015 represents the first time since this analysis was conducted that HISP was the most frequently used release program, replacing General Supervision (GSU) which had previously been the most common program for cases resulting in subsequent release each year. This trend towards more cases released to HISP is even more evident when looking at the data from FY 2009-13 when twice as many cases were placed in GSU compared to HISP. In FY 2015, HISP accounted for 38.3% (617 of 1,613 cases) of all subsequent releases compared to 33.7% in FY 2014 and only 23.9% during FY 2009-2013. GSU releases have declined to represent 31.4% of all subsequent releases in FY 2015 compared to FY 2014 (36.1%), and down from 46.7% of all subsequent releases from FY 2009-13. The programs used for placement into treatment have been consistent since this was first observed beginning in FY 2009 with placements into the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU) representing 85-90% of all treatment program placements, while Drug Court – which annually accounts for less than one-half of one percent of all

defendants subsequently released – is the least frequently used release program for defendants initially detained.

### **Detention Cases Disposed of within Seven Days**

In FY 2012, OSD added a review of cases for defendants who are not released prior to their cases reaching disposition. OSD examined how many of these cases were disposed within seven days, a time period also used to measure the number of individuals subsequently released within seven days.

In the four years that OSD has reviewed these data, there have been 5,810 cases in which the defendant remained detained pending disposition - 329 of those cases (5.7%) were disposed of within seven days.

Of the 329 total cases disposed of within seven days, 119 (36.2%) resulted in a conviction; 88 of the 210 cases (41.9%) resulting in a non-conviction were due to plea agreements in other matters. The other 122 non-convictions (37.1% of all cases detention cases disposed within seven days) were dismissed or nolle. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the sentencing and disposition types for those cases resulting in conviction or non-conviction within seven days of initial detention.

### **Risk Assessment and Subsequent Release**

In December 2013, PSA implemented a new risk assessment instrument designed to more accurately identify individuals who pose a risk of flight and/or threat to community safety. Each person's risk level is based on a calculation for their propensity to fail to appear for court, incur a rearrest on any charge, rearrest on a dangerous/violent offense, or rearrest on a domestic violence offense. In each case the defendant was assigned a risk level based on the highest score of the calculations classified as very low, low, medium, high or very high risk.

For the population of cases resulting in initial detention in FY 2015, PSA examined the risk levels under which each of those cases fell as well as the percentage of cases within each of those risk levels resulting in subsequent release, which is illustrated in Table 8. The data indicates that three-quarters of the initially detained population were classified as high or very high risk for failure to appear and/or rearrest. A little more than one-half (51.8%) of those cases resulted in subsequent release. Only 0.1% of all initial detentions were for cases for individuals whose risk levels indicated they were very low or low risk. The medium risk level category was identified in less than 20% of all initial detention cases; however, almost three-quarters of individuals in those cases secured a subsequent release.

## CONCLUSION

An overall review of FY 2007-2015 data for Superior Court cases shows a leveling off in the percentage of initially detained defendants being released from year to year since reaching the highest rate of subsequent release (58.3%) in FY 2013. The percentage of cases resulting in release within seven days indicates a decline each year since FY 2012 when that data was first examined, to a low of 64.4% in FY 2015. We would hope this is evidence of fewer defendants being held at initial appearance, or at least fewer defendants being held for short periods of time only to be released at their detention hearing.

FY 2015 represented the first year of this analysis during which OSD was able to provide a more detailed breakout for some of the statutory holds which provided a better reflection of those individuals detained under the dangerous/violent statute versus those detained as a risk of flight.

OSD will continue to examine the data related to the risk assessment for the population of defendants who are initially detained within each risk level. OSD continues to add new elements to this review over time and will continue to do so as other points of interest are identified.

**TABLE 1: STATUTORY BASIS FOR DETENTION  
FY 2007-2015**

Description	Total FY 2007-13		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Current dangerous/ violent offense<sup>9</sup></b>	11,812	40.0	1,513	49.9	1,376	47.6
<b>Current probation/ parole status<sup>10</sup></b>	6,543	22.1	564	18.6	418	14.4
<b>Pending criminal charge<sup>11</sup></b>	5,925	20.0	636	21.0	561	19.4
<b>Other Holds*</b>	3,929	13.3	197	6.5	238	8.2
<b>Murder/AWIK W/A charge<sup>12</sup></b>	883	3.3	99	3.7	131	4.5
<b>Risk of Flight<sup>13</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	123	4.3
<b>Pending Sentencing or appeal<sup>14</sup></b>	473	1.6	26	0.9	46	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Includes holds designated in PRISM as: 24-hour Gerstein Perfection, Held/Detainer, Stet Agreement, Financial Bond, and Other Undesignated Holds.

<sup>9</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322 (b)(1)(A)

<sup>10</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322 (a)(1)(C)

<sup>11</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322 (a)(1)(A)

<sup>12</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1325

<sup>13</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322 (b)(1)(D)

<sup>14</sup> D.C. Code § 23-1322 (a)(1)(B)

**TABLE 2: SUBSEQUENT RELEASE BY TYPE OF DETENTION  
FY 2007-2015**

	Total FY 2007-13					FY 2014					FY 2015				
Description	Number	Number Released	Percent Released	Conditional Release	PR	Number	Number Released	Percent Released	Conditional Release	PR	Number	Number Released	Percent Released	Conditional Release	PR
Current Dangerous/ Violent Offense	11,812	5,438	46.0	5,346	92	1513	774	51.2	747	27	1376	756	54.9	739	17
Current Probation/Parole Status	6,543	4,861	74.2	4,768	93	564	448	79.4	423	25	418	321	76.8	312	9
Pending Criminal Charge	5,925	3,825	64.6	3,679	146	636	407	64.0	381	26	561	371	66.1	341	30
Other Holds	3,929	1046	26.6	978	68	197	55	27.9	44	11	238	71	29.8	60	11
Murder/AWIK W/A Charge	883	72	8.2	65	7	99	11	11.1	11	0	131	11	8.4	11	0
Risk of Flight	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	123	58	47.2	54	4
Pending Sentence or Appeal	473	293	61.9	282	11	26	19	73.1	19	0	46	25	54.3	24	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,565</b>	<b>15,535</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>15,118</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2893</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>72</b>



**TABLE 3: SUBSEQUENT RELEASE WITHIN 7 DAYS OF INITIAL DETENTION  
FY 2012-2015**

Description	FY 2012-13			FY 2014			FY 2015		
	Number Released	Within 7 Days	Percent	Number Released	Within 7 Days	Percent	Number Released	Within 7 Days	Percent
<b>Current dangerous/ violent offense</b>	1,805	1,361	75.4	774	521	67.3	756	482	63.9
<b>Current probation/ parole status</b>	1,304	952	73.0	448	310	69.2	321	239	74.5
<b>Pending criminal charge</b>	897	618	68.9	407	262	64.3	371	226	60.9
<b>Other Holds</b>	180	94	52.2	55	30	54.5	71	32	45.0
<b>Murder/AWIK W/A charge</b>	15	6	40.0	11	0	0.0	11	3	27.3
<b>Risk of Flight</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	42	72.4
<b>Pending Sentencing or appeal</b>	67	46	68.7	19	12	63.2	25	14	56.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>64.4</b>

**TABLE 4: SUBSEQUENT RELEASE WITHIN 14 DAYS OF INITIAL DETENTION  
FY 2007-2012**

Description	Total FY 2007-2012 (excluding FY 2008)		
	Number Released	Within 14 Days	Percent
Current dangerous/ violent offense	3,877	3,194	82.4
Current probation/ parole status	2,554	2,312	90.5
Pending criminal charge	3,536	3,338	94.4
Other Holds	642	424	66.0
Murder/AWIK W/A charge	48	20	41.7
Pending Sentencing or appeal	193	177	91.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>9,465</b>	<b>87.2</b>

**TABLE 5: SUBSEQUENT RELEASE BY RELEASE TYPE  
FY 2009-2014**

	Total FY 2009-13		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Number	Percent Defendants Released	Number	Percent Defendants Released	Number	Percent Defendants Released
Supervision	10,278	85.4	1,430	83.4	1,331	82.5
Treatment	1,455	12.1	195	11.4	210	13.0
PR without Supervision	296	2.5	89	5.2	72	4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,029</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 6: SUBSEQUENT RELEASE BY PSA RELEASE PROGRAM  
FY 2009-2015**

PSA Release Program	Release Type	Total FY 2009-13		FY 2014		FY 2015	
		Number	Percent Defendants Released	Number	Percent Defendants Released	Number	Percent Defendants Released
General Supervision	Supervision	5,612	46.7	619	36.1	507	31.4
HISP	Supervision	2,880	23.9	578	33.7	617	38.3
SSU	Treatment	1,258	10.5	184	10.7	196	12.2
Work Release	Supervision	1,241	10.3	233	13.6	207	12.8
Other*	N/A	679	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
PR without Supervision	PR	296	2.5	89	5.2	72	4.5
Drug Court	Treatment	36	0.3	1	<0.1	2	<0.1
Sanction Based Treatment	Treatment	27	0.2	10	0.6	12	0.7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,029</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>100</b>

*\*Other indicates release options no longer used by PSA including New Directions, East of the River Community Court and "GSU with GPS."*

**TABLE 7: DETENTION CASES DISPOSED OF WITHIN SEVEN DAYS  
FY 2012-15**

Convictions							Non-Convictions						
	FY 2012-13		FY 2014		FY 2015			FY 2012-13		FY 2014		FY 2015	
Sentence Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Disposition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Confinement	41	66.1	35	100	8	36.4	Dismissed	59	55.1	21	53.3	22	43.1
Probation	14	22.6	0	0	13	59.1	Plea Agreement Dismissal	39	36.4	24	44.4	25	49.1
Split Sentence	5	8.1	0	0	1	4.5	Nolle Prosequi	9	8.4	7	2.2	4	7.8
Pending Sentencing	2	3.2	0	0	0	0							
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 8: RISK ASSESSMENT AND SUBSEQUENT RELEASE  
FY 2015**

Risk Level	Number	Percent	Number Released	Percent Released
<b>Very Low</b>	2	0.1	0	0.0
<b>Low</b>	2	0.1	2	100.0
<b>Medium</b>	536	18.5	394	73.5
<b>High</b>	979	33.8	562	57.4
<b>Very High</b>	1,229	42.5	583	47.4
<b>Missing Data</b>	145	5.0	72	49.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>55.8</b>



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